

with others in my collection from Greenland; the number of spokes in the Finmark specimens ranges from sixteen to twenty-one.

Genus TROCHODERMA, Theel.

*Trochoderma elegans*, Theel.

1877. *Trochoderma elegans*, Theel, "Quelques Holothuries des Mers de la Nouvelle Zemble," Nov. Acta Reg. Soc. Sc. Upsala, ser. iii. p. 11 (separate copy), pl. ii.

This genus, like the last, is furnished with wheel-like spicules, but the tyre is rounded and armed with spines instead of furnished with triangular inward-directed processes, as in *Myriotrochus*.

Östergren writes:—"I have now before me a specimen of this species which is new to the Norwegian fauna; it was obtained by G. O. Sars at Mortensnes, in the Varanger Fiord" ("Holothuroidea of Northern Norway," Bergens Mus. Aarbog, 1902, p. 21).

EXPLANATION OF PLATE XXVII.

- Fig. 1. *Eupyrgus scaber*, Lütken, magnified; the actual length indicated by the line below.  
 Fig. 2. The same. Spicules as seen from above.  
 Fig. 3. The same. Spicules as seen from the side.  
 Fig. 4. *Chirodota levis*, Fabricius. A spicule.  
 Fig. 5. *Myriotrochus Rinkii*, Steenstrup. Wheel-spicule in early stage of development.  
 Fig. 6. The same. Wheel-spicule seen from above.  
 Fig. 7. The same. Wheel-spicule seen from below.  
 Fig. 8. The same. Wheel-spicule seen obliquely.  
 Fig. 9. The same. Wheel-spicule seen from the side.

XL.—On new Species of Histeridæ and Notices of others.  
 By G. LEWIS, F.L.S.

THIS is the twenty-second paper on the Histeridæ published in this Magazine, and the last before the issue of a new catalogue of the species belonging to the Family. In these papers about 418 species have been described.

The Munich Catalogue of 1868 recorded 1151 species, but this number is reduced to about 1050 by the names that fall into synonymy. About 2316 species are known at present, and of these 1727 are represented in my collection; 631 of these are authors' types, 296 species are represented by

specimens compared with the types, and 806 consist of specimens named in the ordinary course of study.

The species not represented in my collection number about 589; and of these 191 have been described by Marseul, and most of his types, but not all, are in the Museum of Paris, 34 others are in the British Museum, and 9 are in the Fry Collection. About 133 are species described by Schmidt, and the types presumably are in his collection. The remaining, about 222, are in various collections in Europe, America, and Australia. The figures I give are approximate only, but they are fairly correct.

Three species described here belong to the Godman Collection, and the types will be deposited in the British Museum later.

*List of Species and new Genera.*

Phylloma corticale, F.	Eblisia incisipyge, Mars.
— plagigerum, Lew.	Contipus digitatus, Mars.
Petalosoma, gen. nov.	Hister confector.
— hirtipes, Lew.	— tricuspis.
Eutidium, gen. nov.	— sulcipygus, Lew.
— pacale.	— exlegis.
Orphinium, gen. nov.	Notodoma orientale.
Teretriosoma peruanum, Er.	Orectoscelis, gen. nov.
Apobletes tristriatus.	— humeralis.
Althanus, gen. nov.	Saprinus pygidialis.
— teretrioides.	— calatravensis, Fuente (1899),
Pachycrærus Alluandi, Mars.	= bitterensis, Mars. (1862).
— assinius, Mars.	— navasi, Fuente (1900),
Eblisia obliqua.	= detersus, Ill. (1807).
— pulsata.	

*Phylloma corticale*, F. Syst. El. i. p. 91 (1801), is at present the only species to be included in *Phylloma*. The mentum is transverse and narrow, and the prosternal keel is sinuous laterally and not narrowed. The body is very flat.

*Phylloma plagigerum*, Lew. Biol. Cent.-Am., Col. vol. ii. pt. 1, p. 183, pl. iv. fig. 16 (1888).—This species cannot be included in *Orphinium* by reason of the form of the mentum, and it is better therefore to assign it temporarily to *Hololepta*, notwithstanding the swollen mandibles.

PETALOSOMA, gen. nov.

Body very flat and oblong-ovate; mandibles elongate and swollen, not dentate on the inner edge; mentum transverse, not very narrow, and deeply incised anteriorly. The head in the male is not excavated behind the mentum, but has a very

feeble median canaliculation; the antennæ has a distinctly oval club; the pygidium is doubled under the propygidium, and the fourth and fifth abdominal segments are scooped out to receive it; the tarsi are all distinctly hirsute.

This genus is established on the characters of *Phylloma hirtipes*, Lew., of which the female is unknown to me.

#### EUTIDIUM, gen. nov.

Body oval, somewhat convex; mandibles short and robust, arched on the outer edge, dentate within, extremities acute; mentum nearly quadrate, incised anteriorly; prosternal keel narrowed before the coxæ. The other characters resemble those of *Phylloma*.

Type *Phylloma facetum*, Lew.

#### *Eutidium pacale*, sp. n.

Ovatum, convexiusculum, nigrum, nitidum; fronte tenuiter punctulata; pronoto lateribus subtiliter punctulato; clytris striis 1-2 integris, 3 brevi; propygidio parce punctato, apice biimpreso; pygidio dense punctato, apice anguste lævi; pronoto mesosternoque tenuiter punctulatis.

L. 5 mill.

This species differs from *E. facetum*, Lew., in the thorax being narrower anteriorly and the general outline being therefore more distinctly oval, in the second dorsal stria being complete, in the propygidium being punctate on its disk, and the pygidium being only very indistinctly marginate at the base. From *E. bahiense*, Mars., it differs also in form, thoracic punctuation, and dorsal striæ. The form of the pygidium of *E. facetum*, Lew., is shown in tab. iv. fig. 17 a, Biol. Cent.-Amer., Col. vol. ii. pt. 1 (1888).

*Hab.* Marco da legua Para (*E. Gounelle*, 1895).

#### ORPHINIUM, gen. nov.

Body oblong-ovate, somewhat convex above; mandibles elongate, sometimes dentate, sometimes swollen and asymmetrical on the inner edge; mentum transverse, not very narrow, with two lobe-shaped excavations in male; head not excavated. Similar in other characters to *Hololepta*. The form of the mentum seems to suggest an affinity to *Oxytarnus*, see Marseul's Mon. p. 196 (1853).

The species to be included in this genus are: *Phylloma labrosum*, *tuberculatum*, *exutum*, and *angulare*, Lew., and *oblitum*, *mandibulare*, *monodon*, and *Maragnoni*, Mars.

*Teretriosoma peruanum.*

*Teretrius peruanus*, Er. Wieg. Arch. i. p. 91 (1847).

The type of this species in the Berlin Museum has been examined at my request by Herr H. Kolbe, and I am able to state that it has no prosternal striæ and it therefore belongs to the genus *Teretriosoma*. It is a species which requires redescription.

NOTE.—In 'Departmental Notes on Insects that affect Forestry,' no. 1, p. 20 (1902), published in India, Mr. E. P. Stebbing states that *Teretriosoma cristatum*, Lew., *intrusum*, Mars., and *Stebbingii*, Lew., have been found by him in the galleries in trees made by a species of *Sinoxylon* in the Shahdera and Changa Manga plantations of the Lahore division of the Punjab; and also that *Niponius Andrewesi*, Lew., has been found in the galleries made by a *Scolytus*.

*Apobletes tristriatus.*

*Apobletes foliaceus*, Mars. Mon. p. 245, t. 6. f. 3 (1853); Sch. Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. lxi. p. 290 (1892).

This is a new name for a species with three dorsal striæ, described erroneously by Marseul as *A. foliaceus*, Paykull.

## ALTHANUS, gen. nov.

Body cylindrical, somewhat elongate, and truncate; head retractile, forehead concave, mandibles robust and coequal; antennæ, scape as long as the funicle and club together, funicle with 7 short joints, club rather large and 4-jointed; thorax, marginal stria very fine, antennal fossettes in the angle and wholly open below; elytra, striæ chiefly obliterated; prosternum keel narrow; mesosternum rather wider than long and markedly marginate and sinuous anteriorly; anterior tibiæ 4-dentate, apical tooth very robust, posterior tibiæ not spinose except at their apices.

The serna in this genus resemble those of *Cylistix* and the antennal fossettes are similar to these of *Platysoma*.

*Althanus teretrioides*, sp. n.

Cylindricus, brunneus, nitidus; fronte stria laterali valida in medio angulata; pronoto stria marginali tenuissima necnon basi continuata, stria laterali pone oculos interrupta; elytris striis dorsalibus inconspicuis; prosterno inter coxas bistriato; mesosterno valide marginato; tibiis posticis extus haud denticulatis.

L.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  mill.

Cylindrical, subelongate, truncate, brown and shining; the head, surface with shallow punctures not densely set, but intermixed with fine points, forehead concave, with a strong lateral stria angulate in the middle, at the angle the canthus of the eye projects; the thorax is punctured somewhat similarly to that of the head, the marginal stria is very fine and continued along the base, at each of the anterior angles there is a well-marked inner stria and behind the head there is another detached stria which is somewhat crenulate and bent backwards at either end; the elytra, striæ, inner humeral fine and complete, first dorsal is basal and anteriorly bent, second is straighter and a little longer, the sutural commences just behind the middle of the dorsum and continues along the base, and then turning backwards apparently represents a short third dorsal stria, the surface is sparingly punctulate posteriorly; the pygidia are more distinctly punctured; the prosternum, keel narrow and striate between the coxæ; the mesosternum is markedly marginate, wider than long, and sinuous anteriorly; the legs, anterior tibiæ are strongly angulate at the base on the inner edge, and there is a groove and an overlapping edge in the femur to receive the projection on the outer edge, the tibiæ are 4-dentate, apical tooth being very robust, intermediate tibiæ 3-4-spinose, posterior without spines except two at the tarsal end.

*Hab.* Mentawai Islands (*Modigliani*, 1894). In the Genoa Museum collection and my own.

*Pachycrærus Alluandi.*

*Macrosternus Alluandi*, Mars. Bull. Soc. Ent. France, (6) viii. p. ix (1888).

*Pachycrærus latus*, Lew. Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. xxxviii. p. 215 (1894).

I have lately obtained Marseul's type of *Macrosternus Alluandi*, and find it is identical with *Pachycrærus latus*, Lew. There is no doubt of its being a *Pachycrærus*, but Marseul's specific name has priority to mine.

*Pachycrærus assinius.*

*Macrosternus assinius*, Mars. Bull. Soc. Ent. Fr. (6) viii. p. ix (1888).

I have also acquired the type of this species; the thoracic fossettes are similar to those of *Pachycrærus*, and so are the general characters of the species, except that the anterior outline of the mesosternum "is nearly straight in front," as Marseul says, but I think this is only so on the surface.

There is only one species at present properly placed in  
*Ann. & Mag. N. Hist. Ser. 7. Vol. xii.* 28

*Macrosternus*, viz. *Lafertei*, Mars., and its thoracic fossettes for the reception of the antennal club are entirely open below.

*Eblisia obliqua*, sp. n.

Oblongo-ovata, parum convexa, nigra, nitida; pronoto stria laterali integra a margine haud distante; elytris striis dorsalibus 1-3 integris, 4-5 brevibus; pygidio utrinque oblique sulcato; tibiis anticis 4-dentatis.

L. 3 mill.

Oblong-oval, somewhat convex, black and shining; the head, frontal stria fine, complete, and straight anteriorly; the thorax impunctate, lateral stria parallel to the margin, with a narrow interstice and continuing behind the head; the elytra, striæ 1-3 dorsal complete, 4 apical and dimidiate, 5 a little longer than the fourth, sutural and two humeral wanting, but the oblique basal is feebly represented; the propygidium has a broad transverse band of punctures which leaves the base almost smooth; the pygidium has two deep oblique furrows, one on either side behind the lateral angles, on the area between the furrows the punctuation is smaller and less close than that of the propygidium and its apex is microscopically punctured only; the prosternum is without striæ; the mesosternum is emarginate and has a complete stria, which is only marginal in the middle as it passes obliquely along the lateral border, within the anterior angles on either side there is a short sinuous stria; the metasternum has a very faint median channel; the anterior tibiæ are 4-dentate.

The narrow interstice to the thoracic margin distinguishes this species from *E. lunaticus*, Mars., and others.

*Hab.* Port Moresby, New Guinea.

*Eblisia pulsata*, sp. n.

Ovalis, parum convexa, nigra, nitida; pronoto stria laterali integra, interstitiis angustatis; elytris striis 1-3 integris, 4-5 brevibus; propygidio punctato; tibiis anticis 4-dentatis.

L.  $3\frac{1}{2}$  mill.

Oval, somewhat convex, black and shining; the head, frontal stria well marked, complete, and slightly sinuous anteriorly; the thorax impunctate, lateral stria complete, parallel, close to the margin, and continued behind the head; the elytra, striæ 1-3 complete, 4 apical and not quite dimidiate, 5 slightly longer, the sutural and the humeral striæ (except the oblique stria which is extremely fine) are wanting; the propygidium is distinctly punctate, points somewhat large

and irregular, not very close; the pygidium, on the basal area the punctures are less close than those of the propygidium and the apex is smooth, behind the anterior angles there is an impression on either side which apparently represents a rudimentary furrow; the prosternum is not striate; the mesosternum is emarginate, striæ similar to those of the last species, except that the striæ at the angles are angulate, not sinuous; the anterior tibiæ are 4-dentate.

The species, like the last, has a narrow thoracic lateral interstice.

*Hab.* Palembang, Sumatra.

*Platysoma incisipyge*, Mars. Bull. Soc. Ent. Fr. (6) iii. p. 67 (1883), is a species of *Eblisia*. Marseul suggested the generic name of *Nicotikis* for it, but did not characterize it, nor did he recognize that four species previously described by him as *Phelister lunaticus*, *celebius*, *speculipygus*, and *Platysoma Steinheilli* were congeneric with it.

*Contipus digitatus*, Mars. Mon. p. 547 (1853).—In the Munich Catalogue the name of the genus is changed to *Contopus*, a name preoccupied in Aves. I think the type of this species is in the British Museum from a collection purchased from Sallé, in whose collection probably Laferte's was incorporated. In Marseul's collection the species is now represented by specimens of *C. flexuosus*, Sch., a common species in S. Africa.

*Hister confector*, sp. n.

Ovalis, convexiusculus, niger, nitidus, supra tenuiter punctulatus; fronte stria integra antice sinuata; pronoto stria externa abbreviata, interna haud interrupta; elytris striis 1-4 integris, 5 basi inconspicua, suturali ultra medium abbreviata; propygidio punctulato; tibiis anticis 6-7-denticulatis.

L.  $4\frac{2}{3}$  mill.

Oval, rather convex, black and shining, lightly punctulate above; the head, forehead not impressed, stria complete and sinuous anteriorly; the thorax, outer lateral stria much abbreviated at the base, inner lateral shortened a little at the base and continued behind the head where it is irregularly crenulate, the lateral interstice is rather wide; the elytra, striæ, outer humeral very short and indistinct, only visible behind the shoulder, inner humeral strong and well marked and ceasing at the base, where it meets the oblique humeral

stria, 1-4 dorsal strong and complete, 5 apical and clearly dimidiate, but it is punctiform and vaguely continued to the base, the sutural is apical but passes the middle; the propygidium is sparingly and finely punctulate, with finer points interspersed; the pygidium is evenly punctulate; the prosternum is very sparsely punctulate and microscopically strigose, keel not striate, anterior lobe marginate; the mesosternum is sinuous anteriorly and the stria irregularly crenulate and complete, the transverse sutural stria is also crenulate; the anterior tibiæ are 6-7-denticulate.

The general sculpture, especially of the pygidia, and the form of the anterior tibiæ resemble those of *H. cavifrons*, Mars., and allies.

*Hab.* Temax, N. Yucatan (*Gaumer*). One example in the Godman Collection.

*Hister tricuspis*, sp. n.

Ovális, parum convexus, niger, nitidus, supra tenuiter punctatus; fronte haud impressa, stria integra; pronoto striis lateralibus crenatis; elytris striis 1-2 integris, 3 dimidiata, suturali brevi media; pygidio margine antice 3-punctato; prosterno haud striato, lobo conspiciue marginato; tibiis anticis obtuse tridentatis.

L.  $4\frac{1}{2}$  mill.

Oval, rather convex, black and shining, finely punctulate above; the head, stria complete and almost straight anteriorly; the thorax, marginal stria is very fine and interrupted behind the middle of the neck, the outer lateral is irregularly crenulate behind the head and shortened posteriorly near the middle, the inner lateral stria is somewhat crenulate and nearly reaches the base and anteriorly apparently joins the outer stria well within the angle as the interstice is rather wide; the elytra, the humeral striæ are wanting, the 1-2 dorsal are complete, 3 dimidiate, 4 represented by a basal puncture, sutural is short and discal; the propygidium is sparingly punctulate; the pygidium is almost smooth and has three punctures at equal distances along its anterior margin, the median point is markedly triangular; the prosternum, the anterior lobe is rather wide with a strong marginal stria, the keel is without striæ; the mesosternum is slightly arched anteriorly and margined with a stria irregularly but not markedly crenulate; the anterior tibiæ are obtuse, 3-dentate, the apical tooth being bifid.

This species somewhat resembles *H. politus*, Lew.

*Hab.* Temax, N. Yucatan (*Gaumer*). One example in the Godman Collection.

*Hister sulcipygus*, Lew. Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. ser. 6, iii. p. 282 (1889).—A second specimen of this very distinct species has been brought home from the south of Abyssinia by Herr Oscar Neumann and it is now in the Berlin Museum. There are no sulci in the pygidium, and therefore it is likely (unless they have relation to the sexes) that the sulci I described are abnormal.

*Hister exlegis*, sp. n.

Oblongus, subquadratus, parum convexus, niger, nitidus, supra undique punctulatus; stria frontali integra; pronoto striis lateribus integris; elytris striis 1-3 integris, 4 et suturali brevibus; propygidio pygidioque punctulatis; tibiis anticis obtuse 4-dentatis.

L.  $8\frac{1}{4}$  mill.

Oblong, somewhat quadrate, rather convex, black and shining, wholly punctulate above; the forehead, stria complete, somewhat fine and nearly straight anteriorly; the thorax, lateral striæ both complete, not deeply impressed, inner stria continued behind the head; the elytra, striæ 1-3 complete, shallow but relatively a little wide, 4 discal and vague, sutural apical and bent, inner humeral dimidiate and not joining the oblique basal stria, there is no outer humeral; the pygidia are finely and evenly punctured; the prosternum, anterior lobe marginate; the mesosternum emarginate anteriorly with a complete marginal stria, all the sternal plates are very finely punctulate; the anterior tibiæ have 4 obtuse teeth, tooth nearest the base inconspicuous, and the under surfaces are rugosely punctured; the other tibiæ are multispinose.

The surface-sculpture and the elytral striæ somewhat resemble those of *H. semigranosus*, Mars., but the latter is an opaque species.

*Hab.* Abyssinia.

NOTE.—*Hister Czikanni*, Csiki. Zichy Ergebn. ii. p. 106, fig. 2 (1901), = *H. Sedukovi*, Mars. Mon. p. 548 (1861).

*Notodoma orientale*, sp. n.

Globosum, rufo-brunneum, nitidum; pedibus flavis; pronoto dense punctato; elytris striis 1-2 integris, 4 et suturali antice conjunctis, interstitiis punctulatis; prosterno distincte punctato, striis lateribus conspicuis.

L. 3 mill.

Globose, reddish brown, with two pale blotches on the base

of each elytron; the forehead is somewhat closely punctured, the punctures are shallow and somewhat irregular, the lateral striæ are anteriorly slightly bent inwards, the epistoma is more finely punctured than the vertex of the head; the thorax, marginal stria complete and crenulate anteriorly, the surface except in the region before the scutellum is closely and distinctly punctured; the elytra, striæ, inner humeral is shortened at the base but continues along the apical margin and joins the sutural stria, outer humeral laterally complete, 1-2 dorsal complete, 3 discal and indistinct, 4 shortened apically and joined to the sutural at the base, the punctuation of the dorsal region is fine and sparse except between the interstices of the first and second striæ and broadly along the apical border, where the punctures are closer and more distinct; the pygidia are clearly punctured; the prosternum, the keel is evenly and distinctly punctured and the lateral striæ are well marked and turn slightly inwards anteriorly; the anterior tibiæ are 9-10-spinose.

The punctuation of this species (especially that on the thorax and prosternal keel) is more conspicuous than that of any other known at present. The striæ on the meso- and metasterna resemble those of *N. fungorum*, Lew., and others.

*Hab.* Ruby Mines, Birma (*Doherty*). In Mr. Fry's Collection and my own.

#### ORECTOSCELIS, gen. nov.

In founding a new genus on a single species it is somewhat difficult to select characters which may ultimately be deemed important, but those given here are wholly different to any in the allied genus *Chlamydopsis*. The antennæ, scape rather long and bent and obtusely angular on its upper edge; the basal joint of the funicle is swollen and longer than the next joint, which is very narrow; joints 4-8 are small, moniliform, and of equal size; the club is apparently solid and remarkably long and narrow, longer than joints 2-8 together. The anterior tibiæ are rather narrow and angulate on the outer edge at the point where the tarsal grooves end; the intermediate and posterior tibiæ are short and moderately dilated, in form resembling those of an *Eretmotus*; the anterior and intermediate femora and tibiæ, when folded in repose, fit into grooves in the sterna. The prosternum is without a keel, parallel laterally between the coxæ and almost truncate at its base.

*Orectoscelis humeralis*, sp. n.

Oblongus, piceus, punctatus; pronoto antice bituberculato; elytris humeris valdissime prominentibus, striis suturalibus integris, cæteris nullis; pedibus brevibus, tibiis intermediis et posticis latis.

L.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  mill.

Oblong, dorsum somewhat gibbous, piceous, semiopaque and coarsely and densely punctate above and below; the head is without striæ; the thorax somewhat quadrate but slightly widening out to its base, behind the middle of the neck are two tuberculate processes which widen out at their bases, along the lateral edges the coarse punctures give place to small tubercles; the elytra, there is a sutural stria which is continued less conspicuously behind the thorax and along the apical margin, on either shoulder there is a large semi-circular elevation, not quite perpendicular but leaning outwards, hollow in its centre, with its inner edge densely clothed with a very conspicuous, short, flavous pubescence, the upper rim is evenly punctulate, punctures relatively fine as compared with those of the dorsum, the lateral edges are somewhat tuberculate but less conspicuously so than those of the thorax; the propygidium and pygidium are punctured like the dorsum, except on the apical rim of the latter, where there are only small points. The prosternum is very feebly sinuous at its base, there is a marginal stria which is parallel laterally behind the anterior angles as far as the tibial groove, and it then follows the outline round the base; the mesosternum is also marginate; the punctuation is similar on all the sterna and on the first segment of the abdomen as well as on the upper surface.

*Hab.* Townsville, Queensland (*F. P. Dodd*, 16th December, 1902). One example from an ants' nest.

Not much is known of the habits of the curious Australian Histerids included in the genus *Chlamydopsis*. *C. striatella*, Westw., and *C. inquilina*, Lew., have been reported as occurring in ants' nests, and it is probable that all the species are truly formicariious. Blackburn has described four species, but his specimens are stated to be unique and appear to have been captured fortuitously, two on fences and one in a pool of water. There are probably many species yet to be discovered. The insects have no special form, such as the cylindricity seen in *Trypanæus*, which at once gives a clue to their mode of life; but they seem to have been subjected to freer conditions of environment, such as that which I think has given rise to the various forms of *Sternocælis* (*Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist.* x. p. 232, 1892).

CHLAMYDOPSIS, Westwood, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond.  
p. 317 (1869).

I propose to retain as the type of this genus *C. striatella*, Westw., because the author of the genus characterizes this species more fully than *C. Duboulaii*, and both species cannot now be assigned to the same genus. In *C. striatella* the legs are elongate and constricted at their bases from a point close to that where the tarsal groove ends, and in this respect differ from those of *Orectoscelis*, which are similar to an *Eretmotus*. In *C. striatella* also there is a broad prosternal keel, which is marginate and widened out before the coxæ towards the lateral thoracic edges, and the mesosternum is bisinuous in outline anteriorly. *C. inquilina* is a typical *Chlamydopsis*, but should have been described as "pronoto haud transverso," for its thorax is nearly square and evenly reflexed on three sides. In the genus *Orectoscelis* there is no prosternal keel, and *C. Duboulaii* certainly (from Westwood's figure) and *C. sternalis*, Blk., probably belong to it. Excellent outlines of the sterna are given in the 'Thesaurus Ent. Oxon.,' 1874, of Westwood's two species, and serve to show the differences in the sternal structure in the two genera.

*Saprinus pygidialis*, sp. n.

Ovalis, parum convexus, niger, nitidus; fronte concava, punctata, stria obsoleta; pronoto circum punctato, stria integra; elytris striis dorsalibus 1<sup>a</sup> basi abbreviata, 2<sup>a</sup> dimidiata, 3<sup>a</sup> brevissima, 4<sup>a</sup> et suturali basi conjunctis, humerali externa integra; prosterno acute carinato, striis in foveam ascendentibus; tibiis 5-6-denticulatis.

L. 3½ mill.

Oval, somewhat convex, black and shining; the head concave behind the epistoma, with the surface evenly, not densely, punctured; the thorax, marginal stria complete, with the anterior and lateral borders broadly punctate, disk widely and finely punctulate; the elytra, striæ, outer humeral complete and bent apically, inner wanting, oblique basal very fine, first dorsal well shortened apically, second dimidiate and third one third of the elytral length, fourth same length as the third and joined to the sutural, which is almost complete; the propygidium and pygidium are clearly and somewhat densely punctured, before the apex there is a deep transverse sulcus shaped like a widened-out V with sinuous edges, behind the sulcus the apex is almost smooth; the prosternum is transversely smooth at the base and the striæ

are divergent anteriorly and terminate anteriorly in a fovea, posteriorly they do not cross the smooth area; the mesosternum is straight anteriorly and finely marginate, evenly and clearly but not densely punctate; the anterior tibiæ are 5-6-denticulate.

This species should be placed in the same section as *S. aterrimus*, Er., *inversus*, Lew., *Lacordairei*, Mars., *connectens*, Payk., and *arcipygus*, Sch. In these species the prosternal striæ terminate in a fovea in the anterior part of the keel.

*Hab.* Venta de Peregrino, Guerrero (*H. H. Smith*). One example (♀) in the Godman Collection.

NOTE.—Signor Fuente has kindly sent me the types of *Saprinus calatravensis* and *navasi*, Fuente, and I find the first = *bitterensis*, Mars., and the second *detersus*, Illig. The type of *navasi* is highly punctate, and the smooth space between the second and third dorsal striæ is nearly obliterated; but I have an example exactly similar in a series of *detersus* I brought from Central Spain.

XLI.—*Descriptions of new Lizards in the Collection of the British Museum.* By G. A. BOULENGER, F.R.S.

*Gehyra yunnanensis.*

Head and limbs moderately elongate. Head oviform; snout as long as the distance between the eye and the ear-opening, which is small and round; head covered with finely granular scales, which are larger on the snout; rostral nearly twice as broad as deep, with a short median cleft above; nostril pierced between the rostral, the first upper labial, and three nasals, the upper of which is separated from its fellow behind the rostral by several minute granules; 10 upper and 10 lower labials; symphyisial pentagonal, the posterior angle wedged in between the two median of a series of small chin-shields. Scales uniformly granulate on the back, limbs, and throat, larger, flat, and imbricate on the belly. Digits free, strongly dilated, with large transverse lamellæ which are entire under the first digit, whilst under the other digits three or four of the distal are chevron-shaped and divided by a median groove. Tail cylindrical, covered with small imbricate scales above and beneath. Male with an angular series of 18 femoro-præanal pores. Grey-brown above, dotted with